CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Communism at Work in Chraohuishanchuang, Shangha.

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

- 1. Cheachuishanchuang (湖 & 上 莊) is a group of buildings having the appearance of a squatters' village on the edge of the old French Concession, Shanghai. It has 700 families and a total population of 2,800. The majority of the residents are rickshav-pullers and their families, while the rest are former landlords.
- The Communists picked 30 men from this quarter, trained them for leadership, and formed them into a unit known as the Winter Guards. These men were ignored by the other residents and were ineffective.
- In early 1950, the local Public Safety Bureau Sub-station induced the residents to help make the place more sanitary and habitable. Propaganda on the clean-up campaign was issued and the Winter Guards and police sent men to help the residents. The office of Public Works began to repair drains. Public lavatories were repaired, and a committee for controlling the water-supply was organized. The people were not asked to pay anything. The Winter Guards became popular by putting out five fires in quick succession.
- In January 1951 the authorities announced that all former Mationalist party members or secret agents must register. By the end of March only three men had done so. Between 1 April and 15 April men were arrested every day and the desired apprehension was produced in the residents.
- The public trial was held on 17 April. The Winter Guards told the residents beforehand to prepare material for accusations against the arrested men, and to make known any agrievance they had against anyone. Public reaction to this was poor.
- On 17 April the first prisoner accused was CHI Kwang-tsu, an alleged counterrevolutionary. He was known in Shanghai as a friendly man, free with his money. Many of the rickshaw-pullers had borrowed money from him. When no one came forward to accuse the prisoner, the police chief read the accusations. These states that CHI was a spy, a secret service man, a gang leader, and that he was responsible for the murder of more than 100 persons, the destruction by fire of more than 1,000 houses, the demolition of 80 peasants, wind-pumps, and the theft of 100 cows from farms. The radical elements then shouted that it was right that he had been arrested and that men like him should be shot. Others joined in the cries to shoot him. CHI was led away and presumably shot, for he never reappeared.

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After this public trial, conditions became more unsettled in Chraokmishanchuang. Seme of the pedicab men, led by the extreme elements, now spend their spare time helping the police gather evidence. One of the Minter Guards, CHEN Reinschin, though newly married, denounced his father-in-law as a "gang leader in hiding", and on 27 April holped the police capture and jail him.

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